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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

WEATHER FORECAST.
FINE.
Barometer 30.03
Temperature 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 2 p.m. 64

8174

日七十月壹

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARMISTICE INDEFINITELY RENEWED.

NEW CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

Basle, February 16.
A message from Treves says the Armistice has been extended indefinitely. The additional terms require the Germans to cease the offensive against the Poles; their troops must not pass a line starting on the Russian frontier west of Luisenfeld, passing west of Goos and Neudorf, south of Brzoz, north of Schubin, north of Exin, south of Samotchin, south of Schodien, north of Czarnik, west of Miala, Birnbaum, Rentschete, Vollstein and Lissa, and north of Fiennchov as far as the Silesian-Russian frontier.
Three days' notice of denunciation must be given. The previous terms of the Armistice must be carried out till completed.

TERMS COMMUNICATED TO GERMANS.

Paris, February 16.
Marshal Foch to-day communicated to the German delegates at Treves the additional terms for the extension of the Armistice, which expires on the 17th. These prohibit the German troops from passing a line which follows approximately the frontier of the province of Posen, and, in the event of non-compliance, the Armistice may be denounced.

NEW WAR THREATENED.

London, February 16.
According to a Paris telegram, interviewed by the *Petit Parisien's* correspondent at Weimar, Herr Eezberger declared that if the *pourparlers* for extensions of the Armistice broke down there would be a new war.

THE FOURTH ESTATE GATHERING IN CANADA.

FORTHCOMING PRESS CONFERENCE.

London, February 14.
In connection with the second, Imperial Press Conference, which will be held in Canada in 1920, the precise date has not been fixed. Sir Harry Brittain, who organised the first Imperial Press Conference, has been asked by the Empire Press Union to act as a link between the members of the British Press and the Canadian Press in making the arrangements.
Invitations will be issued to the Press of the Dominions, the Colonies and India in due course.

CHINESE STUDENT ASSASSINS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO.

Washington, February 10.
Tiang Sun-wang and Tivan, two brothers, and natives of Shanghai, studying in New York, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Wong, head of the Chinese Educational Mission here, and Hsi and Wu, Chinese students of the George Washington University.
It is alleged that one of the arrested students attempted to cash a cheque for \$5,000, signed by Wong.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE QUESTION.

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

Paris, Feb. 11 (delayed).
Baron Chinda has authorised a statement that the reports that Japan has attempted to influence the Chinese representatives at Paris are entirely unfounded. No secret Chino-Japanese Treaty has ever been concluded or proposed, and there has been no exchange of notes granting Japan any territory in Shantung or elsewhere in China.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

Basle, February 15.
The s.s. George Washington, with President Wilson aboard, left at 11.15 this morning.

TO SPEAK AT BOSTON.

New York, February 16.
President Wilson's Secretary, Mr. Tumulty, has received a cablegram from President Wilson to the effect that he intends to land at Boston, where he will deliver an address. His arrival is expected about the 25th instant.

THE POLISH PROBLEM.

ALLIED MISSION AT WARSAW.

Paris, February 15.
The Allied Polish Mission arrived at Warsaw on the 12th inst., and was received by M. Paderewski, M. Pilsudski and other prominent Poles, with whom it discussed the Polish problem.

THE PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT COMPLETELY COLLAPSES.

London, February 15.
The Portuguese Legation announces that the Royalist movement has completely collapsed.
The Monarchist leader, Sanhor Couceiro, has been taken prisoner.

PRESIDENT OF GERMAN ASSEMBLY.

Basle, February 15.
A message from Weimar says the Centrist, Herr Fehrenbach, has been elected President of the Assembly.

RUMANIAN REVOLUTION DENIED.

Paris, February 16.
The Rumanian Press Bureau denies the truth of the reports of a Revolution in Rumania, which it attributes to Austro-German forces.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

SOME FURTHER PROVISIONS.

London, February 14.
The Covenant of the League of Nations shows that the high contracting parties undertake in no wise to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information regarding their military and naval programmes.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the foregoing provisions and military and naval questions generally.

In Article 10, the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. The Executive Council shall advise how this obligation shall be fulfilled where aggression is carried out or threatened.

A CHORUS OF APPROVAL.

London, February 15.
The League of Nations Covenant is hailed by the papers as a historic document drafted in an atmosphere of good faith, postulating complete honesty of dealing between the signatories, and foreshadowing a better and wiser government of the world. Though President Wilson's personal triumph is acknowledged, it is pointed out that the modified form of the Covenant indicates that he learned a great deal since he came to Europe, and pride is expressed that so much of the work of Englishmen is visible in the League and that the mandatory principle is based on the relations of Great Britain, India and the Dominions. The recognition of the Dominions as nations is welcomed as not the least significant feature of the Covenant.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE DEBATED.

Paris, February 15.
After the cabled speeches on the Draft of League of Nations Covenant, the Chairman (M. Clemenceau) announced that the Covenant was now being tabled for examination by all the Powers concerned. A debate thereon, at which amendments will possibly be submitted, would be held as soon as possible; meanwhile, the representatives of the five Great Powers would first take the matter in hand.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO EXPLAIN TO AMERICANS.

Washington, February 15.
President Wilson has cabled, requesting the Foreign Relations Committees of the Congress to defer the debate on the Constitution of the League of Nations until he has the opportunity to explain each article.

HOW THE BELFAST STRIKE WAS QUELLED.

MILITARY PROTECT WORKERS.

London, February 15.
Troops marched into the Belfast gasworks and electric power station early on Saturday morning.
The Lord Mayor read a proclamation, stating that having finally received an assurance of military support, he would be glad to receive the names of volunteer workers who would care to carry on the municipal service.

Later.
The Belfast gas and electric supplies which were cut off for three weeks have been restored under military protection. Volunteer workers are assisting the ordinary employees.
Machine-guns command the entrance to the gasworks. A Lewis gun is mounted on the power station. Most of the strikers have resumed work. All is quiet.

THE INDUSTRIAL UPHEAVAL AT HOME.

LABOUR'S LATEST DEMANDS.

London, February 10 (delayed).
Following last week's unofficial strikes, organised labour this week begins a constitutional campaign for far-reaching claims which, if secured, are likely considerably to increase the cost of production. Miners, railwaymen and transport workers, totalling about 1,500,000 are classes immediately concerned. The miners' claims, which a deputation of the Miners' Federation is submitting to the representatives of the Government to-day, include a six-hour working day, 30 per cent. increase in wages, and full wages to demobilised miners during unemployment.
The National Union of Railwaymen's demands, on which the Railway Executive Committee, on the 12th, include double pay for overtime and Sunday work; night work to be paid at the rate of time and a half; war increases pay to be made permanent and equal representation of the Union in the management of all railways.
The Transport Workers' Federation is demanding a 44-hour week and 20 per cent. increase in wages for piece workers.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

LEBANON AND RUSSIAN QUESTIONS.

London, February 15.
A communique from Paris, dated the 15th inst., says representatives of the Powers heard the delegates of the Administrative Council of Lebanon and began the examination of the Russian question.

TO WITHDRAW INVITATION TO RUSSIA.

Paris, February 15.
As none of the Russian Governments have accepted the Allies' primary condition to conclude an internal armistice, there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments may be compelled to withdraw the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference.

THE REPARATION COMMISSION.

London, February 15.
A communique from Paris, dated to-day, says the Reparation Commission heard delegates of Belgium, Serbia and France.

BELGIUM'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN HOLLAND.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The Hague, February 15.
In the States General, the Foreign Minister, replying to an interpellation regarding Belgium's territorial claims, declared that the Dutch Government sympathetically received the claims.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN TALK.

ALLIED VICTORY NOT A MILITARY ONE!

Basle, February 16.
A message from Weimar says the release of German prisoners was demanded by the Foreign Minister, Herr Rantau, and other speakers at the National Assembly. Herr Rantau denied the right of the victors to claim an indemnity or be by free labour. He protested at the enslavement of prisoners and declared that the Entente's victory was economic and not military; therefore the final peace must largely economic, and Germany would reject differential commercial treatment, even temporary. He insisted on adherence to President Wilson's fourteen points, especially the freedom of the seas, and said Germany cannot enter the League of Nations without Colonies. He approved international control of tropical Colonies if other Powers submitted thereto and Germany received a proper share of colonial products. He demanded a plebiscite concerning Alsace-Lorraine and denounced the French imperialistic designs in the Saar basin and the Bavarian Palatinate. He claimed Germany's right to incorporate German-Austria and advocated incorporation of labour legislation in the peace terms and the establishment of international arbitration.

GERMANY'S TEN PRINCIPLES OF FAITH.

RESTORATION OF COLONIES ONE OF THEM.

Basle, February 14.
The Premier, Herr Scheidemann, declaring the Government's policy, said the task in the immediate future could be summed up under the following essential heads:

1. The maintenance of the unity of the State by means of a strong central authority.
2. The immediate conclusion of peace.
3. Adherence to President Wilson's programme.
4. The rejection of any peace of violence.
5. The restoration of Germany's colonial territories.
6. The immediate repatriation of Germany into the League of Nations with equal rights.
7. General and reciprocal disarmament.
8. The Constitution of General Arbitration Courts.
9. Abolition of Secret Diplomacy.

AN INDUSTRIAL PEACE CONGRESS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CONFERENCE.

London, February 16.
The *Observer* understands that in view of the industrial crisis, the Government has decided to summon shortly an unprecedented assembly of representatives of Capital and Labour, which will be practically a National Industrial Peace Congress, to deal with all industrial questions at issue.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post".)

A TRAGIC SHANGHAI HAPPENING.

Shanghai, February 16.
Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie was suffocated in the burning of their home in the middle of the night. The others of the family escaped.

A SHANGHAI PROTEST MEETING.

Shanghai, February 16.
Shanghai Britishers are holding a mass meeting to-morrow to protest against German cruelties to Allied prisoners.

THE CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Shanghai, February 14.
The opening of the Peace Conference here is not expected this week.

THE SHANGHAI GERMAN BANK.

Shanghai, February 14.
Mr. Stephen, liquidator of the German Bank, advertises inviting tenders for the bank property on the Bund.

REPARATION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, February 14.
Reparation plans are under way. It is reported that the s.s. *Atrous*, of the Blue Funnel line, will take the first batch on March 1st. It is also understood that the F. & O. liners *Nore* and *Novara* will be used, as the passenger bookings of both have been suddenly cancelled. Reports have been received from Hankow that enemy subjects leave for Shanghai on February 20th. It is also notified here that claims against Germans must be presented before the 20th.

STRAITS AND BANGKOK WAR EFFORTS.

Singapore, February 16.
"Our Day" fund now amounts to \$502,919. The lottery results are probably not as good as expected but the total "Our Day" collection is the best record, \$100,000, since the war.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 11 (delayed).
Silver is quoted at 47½d. The market is steady.
Lord & Co. Feb. 12 (de'ave).
The silver market is steady.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUMPHREY'S MEETING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

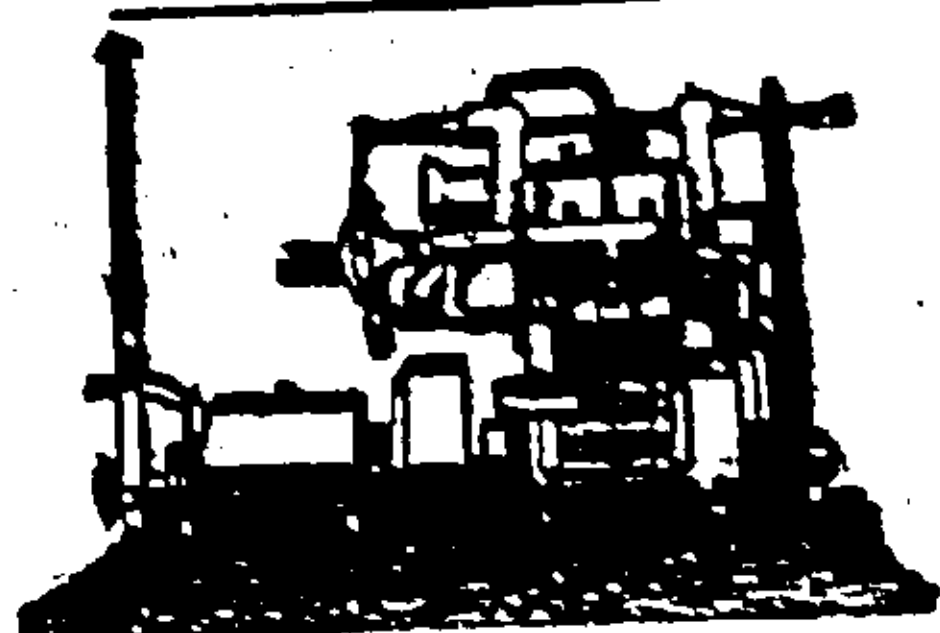
Sir.—The shareholders of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. may or may not be satisfied with the evasive character of the answers to the pointed questions put by me at the annual meeting of the Company held on Saturday last. I am dissatisfied, but do not propose to analyse in detail the answers given except possibly at some future meeting of the Company. Allow me to state however, that had the Directors afforded me the same opportunity of perusing the answers before the meeting, which courtesy I accorded to them by delivering the questions about a day before, the answers would have led to some debate.

I only wish to confine myself to the charge levelled at me more than once at the meeting of forcing myself to the Board with the intention of exploiting the Company, which may be fairly inferred from the Chairman's remark that I am actively engaged in developing Kowloon in competition with the Company; to the charge that I was guilty of a breach of confidence; and finally, to the answers given to questions Nos. 13, and 15, 19 and 20.

Dealing with the first, I think my disclaimer at the outset was as clear as could possibly be. I was at pains to inform the meeting that the purchase of properties made by me at Kowloon was solely in the interest of the "housing question," and represented the first practical attempt made towards the solution of this question. I write reluctantly on this point, lest "self-advertisement" be added as a further charge against me. Even at the risk of this, I invite the public and the shareholders of the Company, who voted against me in particular, to consider my scheme, which gives barely a small profit, but has given the opportunity to many in Kowloon of acquiring houses which they could not purchase otherwise. So much for the charge of "competition."

As to the breach of confidence Mr. Harston omitted to mention that the representative of the General Managers, who presided at the meeting, called on me on the 7th instant, four days before the meeting of Directors mentioned, with the intention of inducing me to shelve the matter, and held out the bait that a place would be found for me at the board as soon as the Directors had an opportunity of altering the Company's article by increasing the number of the Board which now stands at five. The offer may or may not have been bona fide made by the instructions of the Directors. I assume it was bona fide, since were it otherwise the whole of the Board would require replacing for the obvious reason that General Managers who are willing to make offers involving a change in a Company's constitution must necessarily rely on their power to enforce their wishes on the Board who would then be relegated to a purely nominal position. I cannot believe that the Board would do this.

NOTICES.



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GOOD-BYE TO WAR STORIES.

BY W. HAROLD THOMSON.

They have had a laboriously long day, and now they have ceased to be—or presently will cease to be. It is true that many of the popular magazines go to press a month or two in advance of publication, and no doubt, therefore, many an editor has on hand short stories breathing, or intending to breathe, the spirit of modern battle. But if with the signing of the armistice the soldiers ceased to fight, then one may assume that the wise authors will cease to pen red fiction.

It may quite well be that some years after this—when the tumult has become faint in our memory's ears, and the horror has become mercifully blurred when through memory's eyes we glance at it now and then—stories of the great war will from time to time be welcomed and the really good among them be read, at least by a younger generation with avidity.

But the average magazine reader—and we are all magazine readers nowadays—has dropped, or is going to drop, war stories like the hottest of hot bricks—and "story," of course, is used here purely in the fictional and not at all in the newspaper sense.

To some scribes who have done little else for four years than manoeuvre khaki or blue or hospital uniform on paper, the sudden change may prove irksome. But it will have to be faced.

You can tell for yourself what men and women seeking leisure with their favourite periodicals will want to find in the stories put before them. They will want to be swung right back—not to sentimentality, let us hope, but certainly to sentiment. To gaiety without a background of dread; to care-free sport; to the rural delights—which, in his heart of hearts, even the most hardened town dweller loves.

A country garden on a morning in spring with Phyllis among the apple trees; the country lane on a summer evening with honest John plodding home behind his horses; the village in the valley and the honeysuckle around the porch; the lovers at the stile when gloaming comes—these simple sort of things are coming back to their own.

Plot, of course, must be there. "A real story to tell," as the editors say but the atmosphere will be one of peace and of gladness.

A well-known writer said to me the other day, forgetting, it seems, his pre-war activities:

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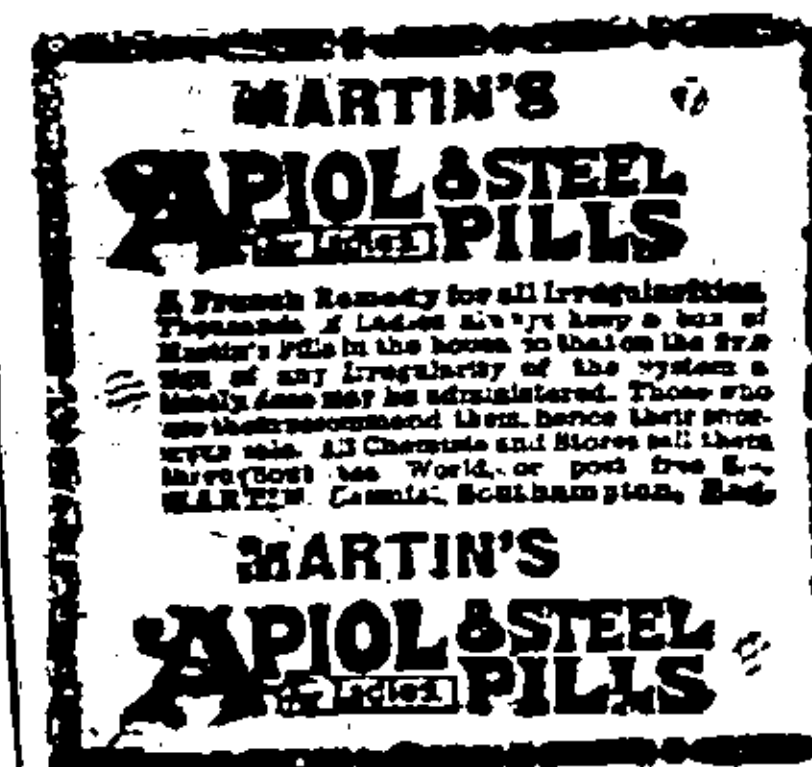
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ping merely from a world of romance soaked in agony into a world of romance which should bear upon its brow always the flush of joy.

Four years of war stories are more than enough. Let us look forward thankfully to a future of stories which even if they lose something of "tensity" are going to leave us with pleasantly entertained minds and unlacerated hearts.

NOTICE.



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THE POLICE RESERVE.

SATURDAY'S INSPECTION

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., inspected the Police Reserve on Murray Parade Ground on Saturday, the ceremony being witnessed by a big crowd. The men were drawn up under the command of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., and presented a very smart appearance, all units parading. His Excellency was accompanied by Prince Yuguld, of Siam, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lemar; Hon. Mr. E. R. Sharp, K.C.; Hon. Mr. E. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.; and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C. His Excellency took his stand at the saluting base and after the National Anthem was played and the salute given, he inspected the men, who afterwards marched past, His Excellency taking the salute.

Following this His Excellency presented a number of medals: the full list of recipients and the services which gained the award has already been published.

Addressing the force His Excellency said: Mr. Jenkin, Superintendents, Inspectors and members of the Police Reserve—It was intended that on his return to the Colony next month Sir Henry May should have an opportunity of inspecting you for the fifth year in succession, and I feel sure that you all regret that by his resignation of the Governorship of the Colony he will be unable to do so. He was responsible for the raising of this force and throughout the war has taken the keenest interest in all its work. No one can read through the history of the Force as recorded in the January number of the Police Reserve Gazette without being struck by the constant recurrence of events in which Sir Henry May participated. His wide knowledge of Police work in this Colony was of the greatest assistance in the early stages of the organisation, and we can only hope that his successor will show the same sympathy in his dealing with the Force.

It is fitting on an occasion such as this to review briefly the work of the past year. I find that since its enrolment nearly 850 men have served in the Police Reserve, and have been trained in Police duties, infantry drill, of whom over 560 are now in the Colony. On an average about sixty men have been available for duty every night, and have thus maintained the standard achieved in former years. This work entails the sacrifice of many hours of leisure every week, and this continuous and often trying work performed entirely gratuitously has been of immense service to the Colony. In connection with these routine duties I desire particularly to convey the thanks of the Government to the Warning Officers and the Discipline Officers of the Force, upon whom has fallen the bulk of the detail work, involving constant attention at all times of the day. The Government is also indebted to employers of many of these officers for allowing a portion of business hours to be utilised for this work.

The Good Conduct Medals and commendations which I have just had the pleasure of presenting have been awarded for really good work, and their number is an indication of the zeal displayed. I feel that you are all most gratified at the gaining by Chief Inspector Farebrother Mason of the Military Cross. A new and important part of your work during the past year has been the supervision of the searching of passengers landing at the various wharves in the Colony. It is work which requires great discrimination and tact, and the fact that it has been performed so smoothly and well is ample evidence of the ability and skill of those members of the force who have been engaged in it.

I should like to mention the ready assistance rendered by the Force in various works of charity. The Boxing tournaments have provided substantial sums of money for several deserving causes, the last one in December having yielded no less a sum than £280 for the aged mother of a colleague in the Naval Yard Police.

Altogether the Police Reserve has come to occupy an essential part in our life here, and though raised to meet an emergency, it is not yet possible to release members from duty. I hope, however, that before long the return of a regular police, who have been taking an active part in the war, and additional men, will make it possible to relax in some measure the present conditions. I must, therefore, appeal to the heads of business houses and other em-

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players to continue for the present to facilitate the performance by their employees of Police duties. I am aware that on urgent business grounds it is often necessary to apply for exemptions and such applications are given every consideration. There will be no unnecessary delay in reducing the work as soon as it is possible to do so, but I would remind you of Sir Henry May's desire to give some permanency to this force. The intention was to build up a force to form a reserve of men upon which the Government could call in cases of necessity, and it is obviously desirable that in normal times such modified training should be maintained as will keep those who are keen on performing their duty as citizens in a state of efficiency when called upon.

Deputy Superintendent Jenkin, who has been the main-spring of all your activities is about to take a well-earned holiday and I am sure we wish both him and Mrs. Jenkin and their family the best of times. I trust that Mr. Jenkin will return fully restored to health and strength, and prepared to conduct this force on what I may call a peace footing in the same able manner in which he has conducted it during the years of war. I feel much honoured in having had the opportunity of inspecting you to-day, and I congratulate you all on the very smart appearance of the parade and the excellent discipline and morale of the force. The parade concluded with cheers for His Excellency after which the men marched a round march.

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.(Greater Service to the "Telegraph")
GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR.

London, February 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on behalf of the Premier, deprecated the suggestion that the Government was doing nothing to deal with the labour situation. One of the probable results of the heavy excess profits duty would be the absence of working capital which would be a danger to the country in trade competition. He appealed to Trade Union leaders to use their strength for the good of the community. A distinction must be drawn between efforts to obtain better workers' conditions by limiting employers' profits and efforts to achieve the same end by penalising the community. In the latter case the Government would defend the community. We were going to have an anxious time, but he was confident that we would come through. After further discussion of a conciliatory character the Labour amendment was defeated by 311 votes to 53.

THE EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

London, February 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wilson Fox moved an amendment to the address advocating an inquiry into the prospects of increasing revenue by stimulating productive enterprises throughout the Empire. He instanced Mr. Churchill's bold investment on behalf of the Government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which was yielding eight per cent. Mr. Bigland seconded and emphasised the enormous undeveloped resources of the Empire, instancing the whale fisheries in the Antarctic and pointed out that the Empire possessed the main portion of the world's food fish, which if developed by a national fishing fleet would produce ten million tons of fish annually and provide millions of sterling profit for the Exchequer. Mr. Amery, on behalf of the Government, said that Mr. Bonar Law had authorised him to say that the Government promised careful and sympathetic consideration to the amendment and would request a select committee of inquiry. He suggested that we had come near the limit of our methods of revenue getting and might inquire whether a system of partnership with industry would not be advantageous in the creation of new sources of wealth. We had reached a stage in the development of the Empire when we must consider possible opportunities for the State creating wealth quickly. There was a great field for the State in avenues where individual enterprise might not be tempted to venture. On the other hand the Protectorates must not be exploited for revenue purposes to the disregard of the natives for whom we were trustees. Mr. Amery opined that Imperial Preference now stood above party strife as all agreed that their fellow countrymen of the Empire were on a different plane to the foreigner. He concluded by emphasizing the boundless resources of the Empire and it was only a question of bringing the people of this country into fruitful contact with these boundless potentialities of wealth. The amendment was withdrawn.

THE FALL OF KUT.

London, Feb. 1. (delayed).

General Townsend in a speech at Norwich alluded to Mr. Candler's criticism cabled on Jan. 29 and said he was perhaps a better judge of circumstances. Mr. Candler who was not present at Kut that Christmas night when the Turks succeeded in getting into the forts. Kut was done; Kut was finished. There were many grave reasons why speedy relief was necessary. He telegraphed to the Commander in Chief "I must be relieved in a month otherwise I won't stay here."

NOTICE.

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The Commander in Chief guaranteed to save him in a month but failed. General Townsend added that he was only able to hold out so long as he did by compelling the Arabs to disgorge hidden grain.

INFLUENZA IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Jan. 30 (delayed). Quarantining is disorganising shipping at Sydney. Cases of influenza have hitherto numbered 23. The Cabinet has ordered that every one wear masks of which 700,000 must be manufactured before Monday when any maskless persons will be liable to arrest. On Jan. 31 there were 559 cases of influenza in Victoria with thirty deaths. Church services are allowed conditionally that every worshipper is wearing a mask.

JAPANESE DENIALS.

Paris, February 14.

The Japanese Peace Conference delegation declare that Sino-Japanese secret treaties are not existent, but Japan has now asked China to consent to the publication of certain agreements which have been concluded. Furthermore the report alleging Japanese threats against China are foundationless and no pressure has been brought to bear on the Peking Government by the Japanese Minister or Military Party.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

London, Feb. 7. (delayed). Owing to the illness of Lord Phillimore the hearing of Mrs. Besant's Appeal to the Privy Council has been adjourned to Feb. 11.

MAYFAIR APOLOGISES.

Marshal Foch has returned to France unconscious of the fact that in honour of his visit to London the Imperial German flag was hoisted from a balcony in Mayfair! It was an honour which with his sense of humour, the great soldier would have appreciated. It was all a mistake of course, and apology has been made by those responsible. It was a watchful policeman who discovered the flag. Mayfair had decided to show its appreciation of the Marshal's presence by a gorgeous display of decorations, and Berkeley-square and its environs blossomed out into patriotic bunting of every description. It was here that a large German ensign fluttered side by side with the Union Jack from the balcony of the house occupied by Mrs. Claude Watney. The sequel to the

BURGLARIES IN KOBE.

BIG GANG CAPTURED.

Burglary has become alarmingly common of late in Kobe, and the capture of a whole organisation will be heard of with satisfaction and relief says the Japan Chronicle. A gang of burglars calling themselves "Shimazaya-gumi" (white scabbard gang) were recently rounded up by the Sannomiya Police. It is said that the gang have been plundering in the eastern part of Kobe, intimidating inmates of houses with ladders in white scabbards, and sometimes breaking into houses with heavy stones. All such work was done with the help of accomplices keeping watch outside the door.

According to information elicited from the police, more than Y8,000 worth of clothing and other articles have been stolen since the beginning of this month from various houses at Goko-dori, Kumochi, and especially at Kasugano, the greater part of the articles plundered being sold or pledged by a man named Arno Eitaro. Houda Toyotaro, the ringleader, and 13 others were arrested, when they were assembled to arrange further robberies at a "try-house" at Azuma-dori, Fukiai, which was their den. Two of the gang escaped.

They confessed to having dissipated the proceeds of their robberies in drinking, gambling and in the licensed quarter.

Two more prodigal thieves have been arrested by the Hyogo police. Their scene of operations was Hyogo and Akashi, and they are credited with petty thefts totalling Y500.

Yet another case is that of a young ex-convict, who since he was released from Himeji prison in September, has stolen clothing and other articles valued at a total of Y1,500 from houses both east and west of Kobe. He also squandered the proceeds.

Incident appeared in the Times recently when a member of a firm of theatrical costumiers published an apology in which regret was expressed that "in decorating Mr. and Mrs. Watney's house a German flag was by mistake exhibited by his employees without his knowledge," and apologising for the annoyance caused.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1919.

"NEW BLOOD."

Occasionally the otherwise placid waters of commercialism in Hongkong are ruffled by Company meetings to the proceedings of which the term "lively" is applied in the newspapers. Such a gathering of shareholders took place on Saturday, when, as is customary on occasions of this kind, a shareholder with a grievance, backed by others supporting his viewpoint, pitted himself against the Board of Directors in an effort to get a bigger "say" in the management of the Company. Such happenings as these always create a deal of interest, and when campaigns of this type are set on foot the consequence is invariably a much larger attendance of shareholders than would normally be the case. Even the investor likes a little mild excitement now and then at a Company meeting, which is usually a very cut-and-dried and monotonous affair. That, we suppose, is only human nature, after all.

We are not concerned one iota with the specific questions raised at last Saturday's meeting; these are matters which solely concern the shareholders, the directors and the managers of the Company. The outside public has nothing to do with them. In this instance the points raised were frankly met by the Board of Directors and unambiguous answers were given to plain questions. There was no evasion of criticism, nor was there any attempt to cover up anything that ought rightfully to be revealed. In this respect the frankness shown must have satisfied the most extreme critic present. There are in every Company shareholders who would never be pleased with their Directors, however much time or energy the latter put into their duties or whatever the disposition of the funds might be. Such individuals would never be content, even if the Board were comprised of angels, prophets or super-men. Whatever happens, they must have their "grouse." We do not for a moment suggest that the malcontents at Saturday's meeting were of this type; we do not believe they were. We say what we have said, just to show what Company Directors everywhere have to put up with. Like all men in control of others' interests, they can count on criticism with as much certainty as they can on their growing older every day.

But though we have no particular concern with Saturday's doings, occasion may as well be taken to use them as the text for a few observations in regard to public life generally in Hongkong. The plea on the part of what we might term the Opposition at the meeting mentioned, was for the infusion of "new blood" into the Directorate. That is a healthy sign in any community, quite apart from whether the plea in this case were warranted or not. Speaking generally, there is undoubtedly a feeling prevalent that, to use Mr. Alves' apt phrase, Company directorships in Hongkong are often made from a number of business men who apparently form an official association of directors. The same opinion is widely held in regard to the appointment of Committees charged with the carrying out of public events. The same names constantly recur in both the one instance and in the other. That is bound to be so to a certain extent in a relatively small community, we admit. But this kind of thing can be overcome, both by design and by unintentional indifference to the claims of others. And it is a bad thing for any community when that happens, whatever the reason may be. In connection with war charity efforts in this Colony, it is an undoubted fact that, on occasion, while large committees of prominent residents have been formed, a deal of the actual work of organisation, decoration and publicity has been done by people of lesser standing not necessarily appearing amongst the officials—men, who, by experience, have made themselves competent to discharge much of the real labour associated with such events. These lesser lights have done the work and others taken the glory. That is not just or fair. On public committees, there is no room for taipans who do little else than wear badges. If we are to keep pace with the times, no opportunity must be lost for importing new men with fresh ideas into company directorships, public committees and administrative bodies. Such men must replace those—and they are to be found in all three spheres in Hongkong—who are mere figureheads. Any movement which has that as its aim is deserving of support. It will be a sorry day for this Colony when everyone is content with things as they are. The times call for a searching overhaul of time-honoured methods. Our progress will be measured by the extent to which we make ourselves susceptible to the spirit of the age in which we live.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

While it is true that the control of traffic in Hongkong shows a distinct improvement on what it used to be, there can be no denying the need for the authorities' turning their attention to those who operate much of that traffic here—the chair and ricksha coolies. These individuals require to be kept under observation not so much when they are actually at work as when they are waiting for fares. We have before drawn attention to the annoying habit they have of soliciting for fares by shouting at any and every body that passes, but an even greater nuisance than this is caused by the continuous pandemonium which they keep up when at the public stands. At some of these stands, police are stationed, but most of these men in blue appear to think that their duty begins and ends with seeing that the coolies keep their proper order so far as position on the stand goes. The general behaviour of the coolies is a matter with which they in no wise concern themselves. The consequence is that wherever there is a public chair or ricksha stand, anything approaching quietude is unknown, and both day and night are made hideous by these noisy Orientals.

OUR NOISY STREETS.

If the Police want a good sample of the kind of thing to which we are alluding, we would advise them to pay a visit to the stand outside the Hongkong Hotel. Here the coolies appear to have made a speciality of distracting the public by their incessant chattering, shouting and barracking. For anyone sitting out on the first floor verandah, as residents of the Hotel are wont to do on Sunday mornings, occupying a seat in the lounge near an open window, the experience is far from enjoyable. No one makes it his business to pay the slightest heed to the way the coolies comport themselves, while at night-time residents find it utterly impossible to secure peace or rest. The same sort of thing goes on at other stands, while we all know something of the yelling, during the daytime, of coolies pulling trucks through the town. If workers in any town at Home made one quarter of the noise in the streets that these coolies do, they would promptly be hauled up for creating a disturbance. With a little attention to this matter, the street noises of Hongkong could easily be reduced, to the general comfort of the community. So far as night-time is concerned, there is no necessity why coolies should occupy stands outside hotels; they could very well be required to take up their positions in streets where no-one resides but yet sufficiently near to be at hand if their services are needed. Either that should be done or, if allowed to remain at their stands, the coolies should be compelled to keep quiet. The present state of affairs is a disgrace to the Colony.

THE STATE AND INDUSTRY.

These are days when most nations find it increasingly difficult to open up fresh sources of revenue. In many countries, taxation has about reached its limit. The British Government evidently realises that point, for it is now admitted that the time has come when the ordinary methods are about exhausted. The suggestion is therefore advanced that the State should take a hand in industrial enterprise and development, the result being that the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry is promised to investigate the subject. There is no doubt that the State, in partnership with industry, could do a great deal towards developing the wonderful resources of the Empire and at the same time obviate the necessity for new and heavy taxation. Nationalism of certain industries would, of course, be going a step further, but whether that would be wise is a very much bigger question. There would naturally be objections in some quarters to the State entering into competition with private enterprises, but we can conceive of cases in which, in the public interest, the application of this principle would be decidedly beneficial. We are possibly on the verge of big things in this direction, and the future will reveal it.

VICARUS

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO NEGOTIATE WHERE NONE WILL TRUST.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 32.15-163.

On Saturday a further fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported. The victim was a Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining for the week ending February 1 amounted to 1,533 tons and the sales during the period to 36,207 tons.

Holders of vouchers for the grand variety concert on Saturday, the 22nd inst., are requested to kindly exchange same for reserved seats at Montre's as early as possible.

There is at present an epidemic of stealing the trousers of Chinese women. One man was to-day rewarded by Mr. J. R. Wood with six weeks' hard labour and 4 hours' stocks for doing this.

Thieves who specialise in stealing wood do it in the early hours of the morning. Two men who were arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday were to-day asked to spend 14 days each in the gaol.

Full houses were noticed on Saturday and Sunday at the Victoria Theatre at both the matinee and night shows. Replete with all modern comforts, comfortable seats, delightful music, wholesome pictures that do not insult the intelligence of the witness, no flickering on the screen—these are the things that the Victoria Theatre management give their patrons, and the latter turn up in strong numbers to show their appreciation and enjoy the programme.

"Another of the Garrison" writes us expressing appreciation of the efforts of the Services Entertainment Fund. He adds that it is the intention of the "Stunts" to give a double bill either at the Theatre Royal or the Victoria Theatre at the close of this month, part proceeds of which will go to the S. E. F. The programme will consist of an old-fashioned comedy by Bryson entitled "Our Boys," which is more than half a century old. The rest of the programme will comprise musical medley.

A Chinese named Ho Tse-king secured from another Chinese two porcelain vases valued at \$1,000 for the purpose of selling them. He secured the price of \$1,000 he was to receive \$200. Ho Tse-king sold them all right for \$1,000, but he failed to show up, until he was seen the street on Saturday by the owner, who had him handed over to a constable. Thereupon, the broker produced a receipt for the money purporting to have been signed by the owner. The latter denied it point blank. Mr. R. E. Lind-sell fixed bail at \$1,500.

The Coronet Theatre, with characteristic enterprise, has secured a magnificent film d'art, which is to be screened at the matinee to-day and again to-night. This is "Caligula," and it is in every sense a remarkable production, showing wonderful scenes of ancient Rome and the cast including thousands of actors. All the principal characters are historical, and the film is thus a direct contrast to the shallow and rubbishy type of pictures which are too often served up for the public in some cinemas. No one should miss seeing this splendid film.

This morning at 4 o'clock the foki of an eating house went to open his shop and to awake his other foki. When the door was opened and the lights were put on, a man was seen crouching near the kitchen. On the table were found a bundle of clothing and a clock, which the thief apparently got together to carry away. A constable was called, and when arrested the man was found wearing one of the jackets belonging to the foki, and in the pockets of this jacket was discovered \$2070. The thief effected an entrance into the shop by pushing back a plank under the staircase. The thief has now been pushed into gaol for six months.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCANTOR"]

Things are again brisk on the Hongkong Stock Exchange. Lucky fellows our share brokers are now. Continually on the run, they have caused rates on the Exchange to go with a run. We are told that Hongkong Banks have advanced from \$755 to \$780, and Union Insurance from \$965 to \$1,035. We notice that Humpty Dumpty Indos-Chinas have experienced another fall to-day's quotation being \$158. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are weaker at \$158, and Shanghai Docks after having dropped to 113.130 have jumped up to 132 at the close of the week. Humphreys Estates are suffering from a fit of the blues. Such lively annual meetings are not conducive to their peace of mind and Mr. Alves will have to whistle jigs to these milestones.

Optimists tell us that as soon as shipping is released, a great world trade boom will be experienced. In India there is a keen belief that the country is on the threshold of a great boom in trade. In view of the fact that Japan, freed to a large extent from the handicap of war work, has already made great strides towards the further extension of her own trade relations with India, in which tremendous progress has already been made, an organisation has been created for furthering the trade of the United States with India, and it is supported by the most influential American manufacturers. At present the situation for British manufacturers is an extremely difficult one, for many factories are still being tied up to Government work, though the necessity for this is vigorously denied. One factory which devoted itself principally to Indian needs before the War has made repeated applications for release and a return to its old activities, in view of the threatened competition from Japan and the United States, but although this firm is making a variety of war materials for which the demand has now completely ceased the War Office declines to release the concern from its government obligations. Even when release is secured the process of re-converting the plant to the needs of peace trade will occupy a very considerable time. This case, we are told, is typical of many others which are gravely complicating the problem.

The adoption of the open-door policy with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway has been decided. A decision has been reached between Great Britain, France, the United States and Japan regarding the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and in order to prevent the monopolising of this line by any country the open-door policy has been adopted. The control of this Railway will be returned to the proper Government only when Russia settles down to serious business.

The Japanese, it is stated, intend soliciting the concurrence of the Powers in urging upon China the institution of a trademark law. We have already suggested that Japan, in view of the complaints made against her manufacturers in this respect, should set her own house in order before she asks China to do so. Japanese manufacturers state that the necessity of a trademark law in China is urgent, owing to the increase in the manufacture of counterfeit goods in China, complaining that Chinese imitations of Japanese goods are interfering with trade. The *Japan Chronicle* in commenting on this says: "Whether they have yet attained such bulk as to make the protection of legitimate Japanese manufacturers in China of more value than the protection of Japanese counterfeiters who do so big a trade there is a question into which it would be a rather delicate matter to enquire."

Messrs. Brossard Mopin and Co. are now building six large wooden vessels of 3,000 tons deadweight, and at Saigon they are building a reinforced concrete steamer as well. Their yards are very busy.

The District East Indian Commission has been constituted. Large open spaces in the suburbs of Yokohama have nearly all been taken up for the establishment of factories and industries that within a few years Yokohama will be a manufacturing town as well as a trade port.

THE COMING RACES.

TRAINING NOTES.

The majority of the gallops, this morning, were for short distances and mostly by the Subscription Griffins. Victory Star and Tambourine made good times for their half mile gallops; otherwise there was nothing worthy of special mention. The change in the weather was very welcome and the morning was an ideal one for training. The following times were taken:—

DERBY GRIFFINS.

Olympic Dahlia and Purity Dahlia. One mile and three quarters:—31.3/5; 1.9.1/5; 1.47.4/5; 2.21.3/5; 2.56.1/5.

Grey Mouse. Three quarters of a mile:—33; 1.5.4/5; 1.37.3/5. Claret. Three quarters of a mile. Last half mile:—33.1/5; 1.5.2/5.

Grouse. Last half mile:—33.1/5; 1.5.2/5. Albion Dahlia. One mile:—32.1/5; 1.12; 1.46; 2.17.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Gadfly. Three quarters of a mile:—34.1/5; 1.9.1/5; 1.43. Firefly. Three quarters of a mile:—34.1/5; 1.9.4/5; 1.41. Dalesman. Three quarters of a mile:—38.2/5; 1.16; 1.48.

Excelsior. One mile. Last three quarters:—37.1/5; 1.13.1/5; 1.46.2/5. Cornhill. One mile and a half. Last mile:—37.3/5; 1.15.3/5; 1.49.2/5; 2.21.1/5.

Avon Dahlia. Last half mile:—33.45; 1.05.3/5. Fairdoze. Three quarters of a mile:—35; 1.9; 1.44.

Gris-Gris. Three quarters of a mile:—36.2/5; 1.10.1/5; 1.42.2/5. Black Sand. Three quarters of a mile:—36.25; 1.10.1/5; 1.46.

Rheostat and Swallow. Three quarters of a mile:—35.1/5; 1.9.2/5; 1.42.3/5. Sea Sand. Three quarters of a mile. Last half mile:—38.1/5; 1.13.

White Fang. Three quarters of a mile:—36; 1.11; 1.44. Smoke Box. Three quarters of a mile. Last half mile:—35; 1.6.2/5.

Joss Box. Last half mile:—35; 1.6.2/5. Victory Star. Half mile:—31; 1.3.2/5.

Tambourine. Half mile:—31.5.4/5. OLD PONIES.

Attraction Dahlia. One mile and a quarter:—37; 1.13.1/5; 1.51.1/5; 2.27.4/5; 2.59.1/5.

Spotted Sand. One mile:—35.1/5; 1.12.2/5; 1.48.4/5; 2.20. Triumph. One mile and a quarter:—34.3/5; 1.11; 1.47.3/5; 2.23; 2.53.2/5.

Siamese Cat and Bend Or. Once round. Last half mile:—35.1/5; 1.6.4/5.

British India and other places, but the low prices and the trouble experienced in making a good quality caused the sugar mills of Java to abandon the manufacture of this product, and now the high shipping freights have caused the mills to stop producing good quality molasses at all. The only way the Java mills can get rid of the molasses at present is to sell them to the Dutch Indian spirit distilleries, while some sugar mills use them as a fertilizer.

It may not be known that some time ago a company was organised in Java to produce potassium, potassium sulphate and other salts from the molasses while experiments to manufacture coal from liquid molasses proved quite successful. The starting of a new industry to work the molasses will be a boon to the Java sugar industry and yield a big profit to the concern that will invest money in it.

An ideal of making Yokohama an industrial centre in Japan is being carried with success. The industrial outputs in Yokohama have now doubled in comparison with those of the previous year. Several large companies have recently been established in Yokohama, investing a large sum of money, and the result is that the city is becoming a manufacturing town as well as a trade port.

Oxford University's rejection of Professor Gilbert Murray, her greatest Greek scholar, recalls the melancholy fact that at the last contested election, in 1878, she preferred an intellectual nobody to a mathematician of European reputation who was also a classical scholar of great attainments—Henry Smith. The defeat of Gladstone in 1865, though more picturesque, was not such an insult to learning, for Gladstone was, after all, only an amateur scholar. On his visiting Oxford in 1890 to deliver a lecture on Homer at the Union, an eminent Greek scholar of the time remarked: "He has abandoned his field in which he has no rival for one in which he has ten inferior." Still, Oxford men who voted for Professor Murray may comfort themselves by reflecting that both Lord Hugh O'Connell and Mr. Broderick are persons of considerable academic distinction, which was not true of Gladstone. Gladstone's fall was a severe blow to the University.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

KELLY AND WALSH THE VICTIMS.

Burglars are still busy in the Colony and another local retail store has been pillaged. The victims, this time, are Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., the booksellers.

The same mysterious circumstances appear to surround this latest burglary as characterised the robbery at Messrs. Dias Bros., the tailors, recently, and not a trace was left as to the method of entry and departure. Heavy packages of paper, weighing about 60 pounds each, were stolen and there is no indication as to how the robbers managed to get away with the goods.

The robbery took place in a small godown at the back of the shop of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, and was discovered late on Friday afternoon, but the actual time of the occurrence can only be conjectured. The burglars removed several reams of packing paper, some maps, books and other articles but the actual amount of the loss cannot yet be estimated.

The only suspicious circumstance of the affair is that the night watchman employed by the firm, reported, two or three days ago, that the key of the godown was missing, but beyond this nothing is known.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A prophecy uttered more than thirty years ago was partly fulfilled yesterday when Marshal Joffre took his seat in the French Academy. In 1885 Ferdinand de Lesseps was elected an Academician, and Renan pronounced the formal welcome. "Those who hastily expressed surprise at your election," he said, "fail to grasp the spirit which animates the Academy. You are a master in the hardest of all schools, a school that we have too long neglected—the school of action. You are one of the few who have maintained the ancient French tradition of brilliant, and fruitful life. . . . Another who is certain to have a seat among us is the general who shall bring victory to France. There is a man at whose prose we shall not cavil. We shall elect him by acclamation, caring nothing for his writings. What a glorious session will the session of his reception be, and what an honour will be his who acts as president that day."

The "Taisez-vous mehez-vous; les oreilles ennemies vous ecoutent" of the French railway and other services takes now an affectionate place in the hearts of the French population. It appears on Christmas and New Year's gifts as a legend. It is used in season and out, as a sort of catchword; trick cigars bear it upon them. In certain cases it has become a sort of trade-mark. Many people look for it as a matter of course on an ash-tray. A suggestion was made the other day that certain politicians who are apt to be charmed by the sound of their voices should adopt it as a motto. It has not yet appeared in light opera, to the villains of which it now seems best suited.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

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GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

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(VICTORIA BRANCH.)UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government,
His Excellency Major-General Ventris,
Sir William and Lady Rees Davies,
Commodore and Mrs. Gurner.Saturday, 22nd February,
at 9.15 p.m.PRICES: DRESS CIRCLE AND ORCH. STALLS \$3.00
STALLS \$2.00
PIT AND GALLERY \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Feb. 15.
On Thursday, the 15th, a man was given in charge by the management of the Victoria Hotel on Shameen on suspicion of stealing and obtaining money on false pretences. This man, named Anloy, was employed by the Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, whose lady workers meet in the hotel. He is a tailor and has been continually employed by them for some time. Upon inquiries being made, he admitted that he stole scissors belonging to the Red Cross Room and also obtained cash from the Chinese servants at their quarters on the basement of the hotel, promising to bring them clothing in return, and of stealing certain hotel property.

He complained of somebody breaking open his own box left in the work-room when he himself did the deed. Since his arrest he has been kept in the cell at the Police Station and investigation made in the City concerning a number of pawn tickets found in his possession. Being a missionary boy no one dares accuse him of doing wrong. This man appears to pass under the name in the city of Yuan Wei-nam and amongst other things a charge is preferred against him of stealing some musical instruments.

Shameen has experienced a number of petty thefts lately without any culprit being brought to justice. From information gathered from the pawn tickets it is hoped to trace other thefts committed by this man, in which case the Shameen Police will deal severely with him and probably turn him over to the Chinese Authorities for additional punishment at their hands.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Catholic Church.

French Concession to-day at 11 o'clock, the parties being Miss Emilia Azedo Oliveira from Lisbon and Mr. Reinaldo C. Sales, of Shameen. The bride wore a gown of nylon and soft white satin embroidered with pearl, and trimmed with lace and tulle. Among the many guests present at the Church was the Consul-General for Portugal (Dr. Amadeu Silva) and the Vice Consul (Mr. Basto) together with other distinguished members of the Portuguese community from Macao. The Consul General spoke a few words at the reception given at the bridegroom's house on the French Concession of Shameen, of the long and praiseworthy service of the

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"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"
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"ROBBIE'S LETTER"
On SATURDAYS for the
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NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEW

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The Maison Lily have asked us to advertise that a very large consignment of Hats, Afternoon Dresses, Evening Dresses, Blouses, Costumes, Coats, and Beaded and Embroidered Bags, with Necklaces to match, have just arrived.

As all these Goods are of the very latest Fashion, patrons will, no doubt, appreciate the value of making a call at Alexandra Buildings, with the view to selecting from the above stock their styles for Race Week.

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In Wool Knit and Tweed.

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EGYPT &c.
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PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th March	17th April	26th "
INELLEORE	9th April	15th May	24th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	14th Feb., 4 p.m.	4th March
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	due Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NOVARA	14th Feb., 4 p.m.	15th March

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FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1919. Superintendent.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	—
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	12 March.	2 April.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, and rates of insurance, apply to the undersigned, who will be glad to supply the same.
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"COLOMBIA"	26th February.
"VENEZUELA"	26th March.
"ECUADOR"	23rd April.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	SATUR., 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Shidzuoka M." T. 12,530	WED., 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Tango Maru" T. 12,530	SATUR., 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	MON., 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE...	"Taisho Maru" T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th Feb.
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LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	"Mishima M." T. 12,530	FRI., 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo,	"Sado Maru" T. 12,530	SATUR., 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
Suez and Port-Said	"Kamakura M." T. 12,530	THUR., 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	"Tango Maru" T. 12,530	WED., 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
boanaga, Thursday Is., Town-	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	MON., 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
sville, Brisbane & Sydney		

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe		
Yokohama, San Francisco and		
Panama Canal		

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca	"Hwah-wu" T. 8,000	THURS., 20th February.
and Colombo	"Yubari Maru" T. 8,000	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-	"Akita M." T. 8,000	Beginning of March.
ang and Rangoon		

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
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Steamers.	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
KOREA MARU	18th Feb. from Yokohama.	5th March.
MIYATO MARU	27th March.	14th April.
PERIA MARU	22nd Apr. from Yokohama.	9th May.
KOREA MARU	29th Apr. from Yokohama.	16th May.
NIPPON MARU	2nd May from Yokohama.	19th May.
SIRENA MARU	9th May.	26th May.
TOKYO MARU	16th May.	3rd June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers.	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama
ARYO MARU	21st March.	8th April.
SEIYO MARU	28th March.	15th April.
KIYO MARU	18th July.	5th August.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
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SHIPPING NEWS.

A NATIONAL SHIPPING CO.
FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, Feb. 3.—Owing to serious disputes between the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and the people of Wanchow over the sinking of the steamer "Poochi" and the necessity for a new shipping company for China, Mr. Yu Hosen, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent people have petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the establishment of a Chinese National Shipping Company with a capital of five million dollars at the commencement and this has been sanctioned by the Peking authorities. It is the intention of the new company to come to some arrangement with the C. M. S. N. Co. about amalgamation after its establishment so as to form a proper and respectable shipping firm for the Republic of China. It is recognised in prominent Chinese circles that the C. M. S. N. Co. needs overhauling and reorganisation, otherwise it is feared it will lose faith and credit with the Chinese travelling public.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

CLYDE-CONCRETE SHIPBUILDING.

The launch, or more correctly, the "floating out" of a 1,000-ton seagoing barge from the Greenock yard, of the Scottish Concrete Ship Co., Ltd., was announced in December. This vessel, christened Cretehill, is one of several ferro-concrete ships under construction on the Mouchel-Hennebique system in the Greenock and Gourrock shipyards of the company. The vessel is worthy of special note, not only as the first concrete ship completed in Scotland, but also for the reason that the work of construction was carried out from beginning to end in a dry dock, a method of procedure obviating all the customary preparations for and the risks attending the operation of launching from slipways. Thus, when the work has been carried to the requisite stage, the vessel was floated by the admission of water through the docks gates, and was then warped out and moored in the harbour. The Cretehill was built in compliance with the plans and specification of the Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding, under the survey of Lloyd's Registry, Messrs. L. G. Mouchel and partners, Ltd., of Westminster, being the civil engineers responsible for the ferro-concrete designs, and the Ferro-Concrete Ship Construction Co., Ltd., of Vickers House, Westminster, acting as naval architects.

NEW PHASE IN COLD STORAGE DEVELOPMENT.

Whether there is any foundation for the rumour or not we cannot say (says the *Journal of Commerce*), but it is permeating certain official circles that some of the elaborately laid-out naval bases in this country are to be utilised in peace times as centres for the establishment of large cold storage depots. Warehouses and factories which have been erected are said to be very suitable for the purpose, while the bases themselves have been excellently prepared for the incoming and out-going ships. Whether this scheme is one which is meeting with the approval of private enterprise, to be worked in conjunction with Government departments, does not transpire. It is worth remembering, however, that the Shipping Butchers' Association, which has been recently formed, has entered upon an understanding with shipowners for a standard regulation in prices and qualities, as the result of a common agreement with the Ministry of Food, and possibly the aspect of the cold storage question, as above referred to, may be related to it.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING.
"So far," writes a correspondent to Home paper, nothing of a definite policy has been decided upon by the Imperial authorities and the Colonial Legislature concerned in regard to developments in East Africa, the former German part of which may now be safely assumed to be in our possession without any doubt whatever. It is not likely that German ships will be excluded from any of the ports, as was the case with British vessels before the war, an eloquent indication of the Hun policy respecting "freedom of the seas." I hear, however, it is likely that a big programme of improvements, road, rail, and coastal, so as to link up the various harbours more effectively, will not be long in being carried out, as preparations with those objects in view have already been made, and are simply awaiting official instructions.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To sail
SHANGHAI	Shengkong	17th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	19th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunlong	20th Feb. at noon
TAO W. WEL, O'FOO & T'SIN HULCHOW		20th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	22nd Feb. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Feb. 15 19 9.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilpanas	Java	In port	22nd Feb.	Java
Tililwong	Java	19th Feb.	—	—
Tilmarook	Java	22nd Feb.	27th Feb.	Shanghai
Tililini	Java	23rd Feb.	—	—
Tililap	Macassar	8th Mar.	12th Mar.	Japan

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 18th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Maihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 25th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Tues., 18th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Yusang	Wed., 19th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 20th Feb. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Van Waerwijck	Thur., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Fri., 21st Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Loonshing	Fri., 21st Feb. at 3 p.m.
IENTSIN	Chipsing	Sat., 22nd Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 23rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Sat., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "FIFTH" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where passengers are landed.

COCHIN LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer, having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Labuan, Trewan and Lahad Duta, TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Swatow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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MARINE COURT.

A FISHING TRIP.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R. N. Marine Magistrate, Sergeant Bond charged three Chinese with dumping a sack, alleged to have contained opium, into the Harbour, with the object of avoiding seizure.

Mr. M. K. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared on behalf of the accused.

Sergeant Bond stated that he was on patrol duty, at about 8 a.m. on February 15 when he saw a boat, containing the three accused, moving about in a suspicious manner. He called upon the boatmen to stop, but they did not comply, whereupon complainant proceeded alongside and, in doing so, saw a sack being thrown overboard. He boarded the boat and searched it, afterwards arresting the three occupants.

After complainant had been cross-examined by Mr. Lo, His Worship asked complainant whether he had his witnesses in Court.

Sergeant Bond:—No, Your Worship.

His Worship:—I have repeatedly stated that complainant should bring their witnesses. It is simply one man's word against another. I will hear what accused have to say and then adjourn the case for production of complainant's witnesses.

The first accused, in reply to Mr. Lo, said he was fishing when complainant arrested him. He did not throw anything overboard. The second and third accused were with him on a pleasure trip, to see how the fishing was done. He stopped as soon as he was called upon to do so.

Inspector Gordon asked whether there were any fishing lines, hooks or bait in the boat, and accused replied that there were.

Inspector Gordon stated that the second and third accused were dressed in silk clothes and the third accused was wearing a gold watch and chain. It was not likely they would be dressed in that style for a fishing trip.

Recalled, Sergeant Bond said he searched the boat thoroughly but found no fishing tackle of any kind. The Police had possession of the boat.

After further evidence had been taken, the hearing was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE committee and members will be "At Home" to their friends on SATURDAY 22nd Feb. 1919 at 3.30 p.m.

D. S. COOPER.
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Delivery Order for 1751 bags of Rice, marked S.Z.K. per S.S. "Siu Yang" issued by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, having been lost we have duly reported the loss to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The said Delivery Order shall, therefore, become null and void, if found hereafter.

SUZUKI & CO.

Hongkong, 17th February 1919.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony, C.S.M. Youngman and F.W. Black met on Saturday at the V.R.C., the latter winning by 400 to 396. This was a very keen match. Youngman had a lead of about 20 points until the end, when Black, through a lucky shot, managed to win by the narrow margin of four points. The best breaks were Youngman's 23 and several 20's, and Black's 21.

To-night, C. M. S. Barker, R.G.A., meets W. R. Neighbour.



LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This match, played on Saturday, was won by the Servants by 33 runs. But for Bosa and Ford the Craigenower would have made a very poor showing.

Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.			
E. W. Hamilton, c Jer, b Omar	6		
B. W. Bradbury, b Omar	15		
R. E. O. Bird, b Omar	16		
A. E. Wood, c Abbas, b Omar	0		
F. J. Ling, c Hall, b Abbas	19		
P. T. Lamble, not out	3		
P. T. Lamble, not out	12		
F. Syme Thomson, l.b.w.	22		
Lammert	11		
H. Strang, b Omar	0		
W. H. Edmunds, c Ellis, b Omar	0		
C. Sara, b Omar	6		
Extras	11		
Total	121		

Bowling.			
Omar	14.5	0	39
Abbas	14	4	50
Lammert	5	4	21

CRAIGENGOWER.			
S. Jer, c Lamble, b Bird	11		
W. Hall, c Wood, b Bird	1		
J. D. Noria, b Ling	0		
R. Bosa, b Hamilton	24		
F. G. Thompson, b Hamilton	21		
T. F. Ford, c Ling, b Hamilton	0		
L. E. Lammert, b Hamilton	6		
M. H. Abbas, c Bradbury, b Hamilton	5		
U. Omar, b Bird	4		
G. Manley, not out	8		
H. Ellis, c Strang, b Bird	2		
Extras	7		
Total	89		

Bowling.			
Ling	10	3	10
Bird	8	0	42
Hamilton	7	0	24

NAVY v. UNIVERSITY.			
A. H. Rumjahn, b Coombes	2		
W. Gittens, c and b Kennett	4		
Lim Kem Sin	0		
J. E. Marley, c Cary, b Kennett	32		
R. A. Ponsonby Fane, b Lee	35		
F. A. Redmond, b Lee	10		
J. D. Wright, b Hack	47		
D. K. Samy, b Robinson	4		
O. Chao, run out	4		
Cheah Toon Loek, not out	0		
Sun Kwok Leung, run out	0		
Extras	16		
Total	137		

Bowling.			
Kennett	15.1	1	45
Hack	6	0	43
Coombes	6	0	35
Lee	8	1	22
Robinson	5	1	25

NAVY.			
Mr. Kennett, b Marley	13		
Sig. Hack, not out	84		
Mr. Cary, b Marley	0		
Sergt. Dranis, b Marley	1		
Com. Garner, b Marley	11		
Paymr. Robinson, b Marley	27		
Lt. St. Logan, c and b Marley	0		
Sig. Thurgarland, b Ponsonby	10		
Fane	10		
Mr. Coombes, l.b.w. Ponsonby	0		
Fane	0		
Sig. Bartlett, b Marley	14		
Ch. Sto. Lee, b Redmond	0		
Extras	9		
Total	169		

Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Marley	19	0	80
Redmond	6	0	21
Rumjahn	4	1	26
Samy	5	0	12
Ponsonby Fane	8	0	20

R.G.A. v. KOWLOON.

The R.G.A. were the superior combination, and the match was an easy walk over for them. The K.O.C. batting was featureless. Robinson's 31 runs being the only double figure score.

Details:—

R.G.A.			
Cpl. Mann, c Robinson, b Overy	37		
Gr Middleton, b James	25		
Br Sharman, c Cochrane, b Overy	20		
Sgt Drummond, c Taylor, b Overy	7		
Sgt Athorne, not out	5		
Gr Sharpe, c Sub, b James	41		
Lt Colman, b Cochrane	23		
Lt Sutherland, Gr. Baines	0		
Lt Torr, Sgt Talfourd, Did not bat	0		
Extras	4		
Total (6 wks.)	162		

Bowling.			
Overy	10	0	36
James	14	1	45
Overy H.	13	0	55
Taylor	7	1	21
Cochrane	12	0	1

K.O.C.			
L. J. Blackburn, b Baines	2		
D. M. Goodall, c Colman, b Baines	0		
C. P. James, b Athorne	8		
A. de Sousa, c Drummond, b Baines	0		
J. P. Robinson, not out	31		
H. H. Taylor, b Athorne	0		
T. M. Cochrane, b Athorne	1		
R. Pestonji, c Torr, b Athorne	0		
J. D. Birrell, b Baines	0		
H. Overy, c Sharman, b Athorne	1		
E. J. Edwards, b Baines	2		
Extras	1		
Total	51		

Bowling.			
Baines	11.1	4	20
Athorne	10	4	22
Sharpe	1	0	8

MANCHESTERS v. C. R. C.

This match, played on the C. R. C. ground, was drawn. Both sides were minus some of their best players. The club declared at 4 p.m. for 136 runs with 8 wickets down. Manchester started at 4.20 and played out time (5.45) with 8 wickets down for 90. Scores:—

C. R. C.			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Cavenaugh	41		
Yew Man Tsun, c Walker, b Cavenaugh	19		
Sin Man Ping, c Horrocks, b Cavenaugh	15		
Geo. Lee, c King, b Horrocks	17		
H. Ching, c Smith, b Cavenaugh	0		
Wong Po Keung, c Horrocks, b Harden	0		
Chow Yat Cheong, b Horrocks	15		
Liu Yat Moon, not out	6		
C. F. Lee, not out	6		
Cheung Wing Kai, did not bat	0		
Extras	9		
Total (for 8 wks.)	136		

Bowling.			
Harden	10	2	34
Horrocks	7	2	35
Cavenaugh	10	1	37
Bindle	8	1	20

MANCHESTER REGT.			
Pte. Walker, b Ng Sze Kwong	7		
Opl. Horrocks, c Ching, b Ng Sze Kwong	5		
Cp. Bindle, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	2		
Lt. Cavenaugh, c Ching, b Yew Man Tsun	27		
C. G. M. Keenan, c Liu Yat Moon, b Ng Sze Kwong	4		

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Quantity of CAUSTIC SODA in Metal Drums.

For Particulars apply to THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. RAY E. GUNN Manager.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$780

MARINE INSURANCES

Cantons b. \$410

North Chinas b. \$124

Indos b. \$1050

Yangtzes b. \$205

Far Easters n. \$1.36

China Fires b. \$175

H. K. Fires b. \$357

SHIPPING

Douglases n. \$84

Steamboats b. \$20

Indos (Pref.) b. \$3

Indos (Def.) b. \$158

Shells h. & sa. \$166

Ferries b. \$3

REFINERIES

Sugars sa. \$14

Malabons b. \$40

MINING

Kailans b. 47

Langkats b. 1.22

Rauhs b. 2

Trombos a. 4

Urais n. 37

Brit. Burmahs b. 18

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$115

Kowloon Docks sa. \$163

Shai Docks b. \$143

N. Engineerings b. \$24

Anglo-Egypt b. 71

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais b. \$101

H. K. Hotels sa. \$90

and invest. b. \$100

H'phreys Est. b. ex div. \$2

K'loon lands b. \$3

L. Reclamations b. \$175

West Points b. \$63

COTTON WOLLS

Ewos b. 182

Kung Yiks s. \$11.10

Lau Kung Mows b. \$125

Orientalis b. \$19

Shai Cottons n. \$150

Yangtzeopon b. \$6

MISCELLANEOUS

Green Islands b. 8.9

Horrocks n. \$12

China Light & P. b. \$5

Providents b. \$3

Dairy Farms b. \$28

H. K. Electric b. \$75

Macao Electric b. \$34

Ropes n. \$24

Trams, Low Level b. \$7.9

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.0

Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 70

Laundries b. \$3.60

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$11.50

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells b. \$94

Wiseman's b. \$25

Hongkong, February 17, 1919.

L/C. Daakin, run out

Sgt. Harden, b Ng Sze Kwong

Lt. King, c Liu Yat Moon, b

Yew Man Tsun

C. Q. M. S. Smith, not out

Pte. Strah, not out

Sgt. Bird, did not bat

Extras

Total (for 8 wks.)

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Yew Man Tsun

Ng Sze Kwong

G. Lee

Lin Man Ping

NOTICES.

WISEMAN, LTD.

To celebrate the opening of our new and spacious
Dancing Room

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION.NEW WINGS TO MEDICAL
SCHOOL.

"Hongkong Telegraph" Special.]

The University of Hongkong to-day has a new pride. It is a pride born of its earnest demand for opportunity to be of proper service to China. Once upon a time there was a law of supply and demand. Demand then waited upon supply. In that same time the Hongkong University was divided into three parts—literary, engineering and medicine. Of these, medicine in turn was subdivided into big time and small time. Medicine was seeking for a chance to do its bit, but it was blocked on all sides. It could not expand because the outlets were clogged. Western medical knowledge had advanced rapidly in China, but the opportunities for further expansion were being killed owing to certain disabilities from which the University was suffering.

It is an important principle in politics not to mistake the cause for the pretext, nor the pretext for the cause, and by this means to distinguish between the concealed and the ostensive motive. Some events seem so fortuitous as to have no cause for their existence, yet it is as certain as any demonstration in Euclid that nothing, either grand or insignificant, happens without a cause. Whatever has, or is imagined to possess, a power to produce changes in other things or in itself, is called a cause, and the change so produced is called an effect. That is a true development in which nothing is ever lost at a higher, which has been once really possessed at a lower stage and simply on the ground that there is nothing which it were needful and good to lose, because at no point is there anything which tends to interfere or thwart the vocation of the being whose development is going forward. The seeds of many a world-famed change were dropped in silence, night dew watered them when no eyes looked on, but at length they bore fruit in the hearts of millions, and the harvest of them waved all over.

To trace the origin of events we have to discern the different sources from whence they take their rise. Our pains can never be better employed than in searching out the causes of these events. When Dr. H. G. Earle, M.A., M.B., Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of Hongkong, arrived in the Colony in 1915 he found that provision for the teaching of medicine was inadequate. He was dissatisfied with the condition of things, and he put his complaints before the University Board. The need for better facilities for the teaching of Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine was insisted. After six months he flatly told the University Committee that they must have a building for physiology, as more students were certainly expected in a few years.

When the need was clearly brought home to the authorities, a certain gentleman interested himself in the matter and the Chinese merchant princes were canvassed, and responded right heartily. Mr. Ho Kom-tong generously offered \$50,000 for Tropical Medicine, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook an equal sum for Physiology, and Mr. Chan Kai-ming made a donation of \$50,000 for the Pathological wing.

Armed with \$150,000, which was paid in 1917, and announced during the second degree ceremony, the Hongkong University proceeded with the work of constructing two buildings, which were put up during the summer and autumn of 1918, and are now ready to be opened. The opening ceremony will be performed by His Excellency the Governor, administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Oswald Sevens, C.M.G.), within the next fortnight.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The new buildings comprise a School of Physiology, a School of Pathology and a School of

Tropical Medicine. There are two buildings really. One is an addition to the School of Anatomy, which was put up in 1913, and the School of Physiology, which has been recently built and completed, as an addition to the School of Anatomy. The two now make one building, and will be called the School of Anatomy and Physiology. The School of Anatomy does not form part of the new scheme as it is an old school. The Schools of Pathology and Tropical Medicine are in one building. In other words, the present medical buildings comprise two blocks, and each block provides for two subjects.

At present Dr. G. P. Jordan is Professor of Tropical Medicine and the late Dr. Macfarlane was Lecturer in Pathology since the opening of the University. Dr. Earle is Professor of Physiology. Dr. Jordan was very active in looking after the School of Medicine, which has been incorporated in the University.

Now that the University has got these buildings and equipment, it will be able to hold its own with any modern medical school in London or America. Each building provides accommodation for 200 students, or 100 students for each subject. In these departments the needs of the University have been satisfied. These needs, as we have mentioned, were urgent and essential if the University was to exist for providing proper medical education. Physiology cannot be practical unless there is a school for experimental physiology. It was also essential that there should be a building and equipment for Pathology so that the students could be taught practical pathology. In the same way, a School of Tropical Medicine was required to teach students the science, as is done at home. The School of Anatomy was given by Mr. Ng Li-Hing in the old days to the Hongkong College of Medicine before the University really started. Pathology and Medicine have since been added. The University is now provided for its immediate needs and also for research work in the future, as soon as it gets the students.

CONCERT TO MARK COMPLETION.

To mark the completion of the new medical schools, the Medical Society of the University arranged a programme of entertainment on Saturday, which was given in one of the new buildings. There was a large number of prominent members of the community, and professors. Professor H. G. Earle was mainly responsible for the staging of "Julius Caesar" by the students of the University. The proceedings commenced with an overture "Three Six," followed by a mandarin song sung to the extreme amusement of the students in the gallery by Mr. Shih Wei-hua, accompanied by Mr. Sung Zui Yun. Mr. S. H. To and Miss Elfrida Osmond rendered pianoforte solos, the former selecting Liz's Rhapsody (No. 8), and the latter "March of the Dwarfs." The encores were insisted and these had to be complied with *volens volens*. The greatest treat was provided by Mrs. G. E. Marley, who sang to her own accompaniment "Coolan Dhu" and "Il bacio" in a manner that delighted the audience. She did not, however, respond to the demands for encores. Mrs. A. Balean was entrusted with two violin solos—Bach's Air and Paganini's Souvenir de Sorrento. The latter was highly appreciated, and she played a third selection. Mr. Harold Piercy's voice was heard to advantage in two songs "The Birds Go North Again" and "Friend O Mine."

After light refreshments Scenes 1 and 2 from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" were staged. Mr. M. B. Osman as Mark Anthony did his part the best, being most effective. The motley crowd of Romans seemed to have been suffering from the jumps for they were continually wriggling about. Mr. K. S. Lim as Julius Caesar and Mr. C. Y. Ng as Brutus were all that could be desired.

WINGARNS

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY
at 5.15.

PATHE
PRESENTS

SIGNORINA NAPIERKOWSKA

the world famous première danseuse

In the

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CALIGULA.

Thousands of actors—Roman soldiers, courtiers, dancing girls and early Christians.

Wonderful scenes of ancient Rome including the APPIAN WAY, the COLISEUM, MASS in the CATACOMBS, a banquet in the PALACE of CALIGULA, and the crowning of the EMPEROR CLAUDIUS.

Time of the Story A.D. 47. All the principal characters historical. Read the article from the Encyclopaedia Britannica in the programme before seeing the play.

Prices as usual but no half price seats.

Booking at Robinson's.

CORONET THEATRE.

SAIGON RICE.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The rice situation in Saigon appears to be more complicated than ever.

We learn, to-day, that the official who was responsible for fixing the date for the cessation of exportation of rice from Saigon had arranged to attend a meeting of the merchants to discuss the matter. When the meeting took place, this official was not present and was not to be found, and a new officer attended in his place, who extended the date of prohibition for four days. This somewhat upset the arrangement of certain vessels which could have taken cargo on board had the extension been known to the charterers and these steamers would probably have waited at the Port had it been anticipated that the extension would be granted. It is expected that when the Governor of Indo-China returns from Hanoi to Saigon, there will be a further revision of the arrangements.

It is stated that within a very short time, there will be more rice in Saigon than can be disposed of.

Another curious fact is that three British vessels, which were to have taken home cargoes of rice, were turned back. One vessel, the s.s. Warnham, reached the Port and after waiting two or three days and being unable to load, left. The two other vessels were turned back from Cape St. James. Further, the Japanese steamer, Ichi Maru, left the Port also being unable to load, but was called back from Cape St. James and succeeded in loading.

On Saturday afternoon, a Police constable, who was on duty at the Police station, was informed that a person was found, a walking stick, and a very large, heavy, black, leather bag, containing a large quantity of ammunition being wrapped up in paper to fit in the chambers. He was brought up this morning, over-hawking vegetables with before Mr. J. R. Wood and remanded in Police custody.

HONGKONG CHINESE
HONOURED.

A Wah Tsz Yat Po telegram from Peking says:—Mandates have been issued granting Grand Kawo ("best crop") decorations of the second grade to the following Hongkong gentlemen:—Lau Hok-ling and Ho Kom-tong.

Decorations of the fourth grade are awarded to Chan Kai-ming, Ho Sai-wing, Lau Wing-chung, Li Po-kwai, Lau Hung-choi, Lau In-chung and Chow Tung-sang.

The talented musicians M. Mirovitch and M. Piastro are at present in Hongkong.

Mr. Lindell: "Did not the Police know his name all right? He was arrested two years ago for resisting the Police. He was fined \$25 or one month's hard labour, and for hawking without a licence \$5 or 10 days' imprisonment. On Saturday at 2.30 p.m. the detective saw a

Chinese with two baskets of vegetables. He went up to him and said: "Have you got a licence for selling vegetables?"

The hawk took to his heels and there followed a hot chase. When he saw the policeman was on his trail, the hawk threw away his baskets, and near Shewan Street there was a struggle. The detective fell on the ground with the defendant on top of him. Defendant ran again and after another struggle succeeded in freeing himself from the clutches of the detective. Eventually he was arrested by a sergeant. "What about his vegetables?" asked Mr. Lindell. The detective said they were lost. The hawk said he was a street coolie, had no vegetables and was falsely accused. Asked whether he had any witnesses, the man said he had, but he did not know their names. The Police knew his name all right, for he was arrested two years ago for resisting the Police. He was fined \$25 or one month's hard labour, and for hawking without a licence \$5 or 10 days' imprisonment. On Saturday at 2.30 p.m. the detective saw a

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

SOUTH CHINA ENTER
SHIELD FINAL.

There was only one Senior Match on Saturday last, but this was a very attractive item, and a huge crowd surrounded the Club ground when the teams kicked off, the grandstand and enclosure seats also being filled. The weather was ideal for football and the spectators had a good afternoon's sport. There was nothing of a regrettable nature during the game, and the spectators were most orderly throughout, which is greatly to the credit of the Hongkong Club officials who made all arrangements very comfortable, for the players and spectators, the crowd being kept well back from the playing area throughout the game.

SOUTH CHINA V. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Both teams were at their strongest. R.E.'s played White in place of Charters, who has left the Colony, and South China had Weung their old centre-forward back again. The game started at a brisk pace and the Engineers made some fine dashes, a first-time shot by Townsend in good position going too high. The Chinese team was playing an attractive game. Kwok and Kit Sang on the left making many likely bursts, but the first goal came rather unexpectedly. Lawrence, the Engineer back, handled in the penalty area and An Kit-sang, who took the resulting kick, placed the ball neatly past Betts to the accompaniment of a great cheer from South China's supporters. The Engineers made things very hot for the remaining portion of the game and only very fine defence by the backs kept Millard and Townsend out on several occasions. The Chinese made one very strong movement to the other end near the end of the second half, during which Weung, their centre-forward, who had been playing a very brainy game, got injured, and had to leave the field. He did not again participate in the game, but it is hoped he will recover, as the Chinese forwards were, up to the time of his accident, playing better football than for any time during the season. The interval arrived with South China leading 1 goal to nil.

The second half opened very sensationally, as, after a few exchanges, the ball was swung out to the left wing, and, showing a fine turn of speed, Kwok Pok-kun caught the ball on the run and scored with a rasping shot which beat Betts all ends up. From the scoring of this goal, the China team fell away, and the defence had a most gruelling time. Townsend, by sheer dash, forced his way through with a goal, and during the remainder of the game the Engineers had very hard lines in not drawing level, the Chinese right back making some fine clearances under difficulties, while Leung in goal was in fine form. Near the end, Fun got clean through on the right, but hesitated with an open goal, and the chance was lost.

The general opinion conceded, on the day's play was that the better team won and it is greatly to the Chinese team's credit that they kept such a smart lot as the Engineers out during the second half with one man short. Leung in goal played like a class custodian, and the backs, particularly the right back, who was opposed by Townsend and Pascall, did some sterling work. Chan So also worked tirelessly with good method, his placing being very accurate. The forwards, until Weung's injury gave a good display, the centre-forwards head work and placing being of a high order, and the left wing, Kwok Pok-kun and An Kit-sang, were much more effective than the right, bringing off some fine combined movements. The Engineers worked hard but were not favoured with much fortune. Lawrence's penalty was unfortunate and did a lot to settle the fortunes of the game; otherwise the backs played superbly. He handled the ball off the half, while Townsend's form, while Townsend, Millard and Pascall were the pick of the forward line. Townsend, playing with great dash

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, application was made for the extradition of a Chinese, alleged to be a notorious robber, by a representative of the Civil Government of Kwangtung.

Before opening the proceedings, Mr. Leo D'Almada stated that the form of application was bad, since it was made to H.B.M. Consul, at Canton, whereas, under Section 6 of the Ordinance, application should have been made to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong. Mr. D'Almada held that if his objection was good, the prisoner was entitled to his immediate discharge.

His Worship replied that the procedure, if he agreed to Mr. D'Almada's contention, should be an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Supreme Court.

Mr. D'Almada asked for the hearing to be adjourned until tomorrow in order that he might get instructions from his client, but after further argument, His Worship noted the objection and proceeded with the case, which continues as we go to press.

Mr. Tucker was in charge of the game.

As a result of the game, the South China team now meet the winners of next Saturday's match between the Club and Navy, the latter being booked to kick-off at 4.15 p.m. on the Club ground. NAVY RESERVES V. SOUTH CHINA RESERVES.

The Navy fielded a good side, with, as usual, many strange faces and set the pace in the first half. They were much the better team, but the Chinese backs kicked lustily and at the interval there was nothing scored. Soon after resumption, Quinn was freed on to a neat pass from the wing, and, slipping between the backs, scored a nice goal. The Navy should have increased their lead just after, but slovenly finishing robbed them, and, after some loose exchanges, the Chinese forwards broke away and the inside right scored unexpectedly. Navy had most of game to the finish, but were weak in front of goal and had to be content with a division of the points after having about three-fourths of the play. Haywood, Cassells, Kinsick and Quinn did well for the Navy and the outside-right was smart. South China were best served by the backs, the goalie and the centre-half who had most to do with securing the point from their stronger opponents.

Mr. Stevenson was in charge of the game.

KOWLOON V. 83RD. COY. R.A.

This match was played on the Navy ground on Saturday, a very late start being made, as there was a very small crowd owing to the Senior Shield match. Kowloon did not expect to keep the fixture and started with only eight men, but the others arrived soon after the game had been in progress. Pascoe the old Kowloon and Club forward assisting at inside left. The first half was very evenly contested and Knight gave Kowloon the lead after good play. In the second half, Kowloon played very good football but Dickinson and his backs were in good form and no further scoring took place. The Kowloon forwards showed some very smart football throughout. Pascoe, Rasmussen and Knight being prominent while Van Langenberg and White did a great amount of work behind. The backs had a fairly easy time, both kicking strongly. The 83rd Coy's forwards were not so prominent as usual, the keen tackling of Kowloon appearing to upset their combination. Youell and Fairly were smart, while Dickinson and his backs saved many awkward situations. The victory for Kowloon places them in a very favourable position, as they have now won two matches in a row, while the 83rd Coy. have lost two matches in a row. The referee in charge of the game.

QUICK

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TEXT OF THE COVENANT.

London, Feb. 14.

The text of the League of Nations Covenant is officially published.

The preamble states: In order to promote international co-operation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not by resort to war, by prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of just and scrupulous respect of all treaty obligations in dealings of organised peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this Constitution of the League of Nations.

The opening articles declare that action of the covenanting parties shall be effected through meetings of representative delegates at stated intervals at the seat of the League or elsewhere, and through meetings of the Executive Council and permanent International Secretariat at the seat of the League at more frequent intervals. Each contracting party at the meetings of delegates has one vote, but not more than three representatives. The Executive Council consists of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and four other States who may be selected by the delegates. The Council meetings shall be held at least once annually at the seat of the League or elsewhere.

Any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the world's peace may be dealt with at such meetings. Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend the Council meeting whereat matters directly affecting its interests will be discussed. No decision is binding unless such invitation is extended. The President of the United States shall summon the first meeting of representative delegates and the Executive Council.

Article seven lays down that admission to the League of States which are not signatories to the Covenant requires the assent of not less than two thirds of the States in the body of the delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

Article eight states that the high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace requires reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several Governments what military equipment and armament would be fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without permission of Executive Council. The high contracting parties agree that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant on such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of countries which are unable to manufacture of themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

(Part of the message is here missing.)

Article twelve says that the high contracting parties reserve the right to take action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard peace. Each of the high contracting parties is entitled to draw the League's attention to circumstances likely to affect international peace or good understanding whereon peace depends. The high contracting parties agree in no case to resort to war without previously submitting unduly disputable disputes to arbitration or enquiry by the Executive Council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendation by the Executive Council, and will not even then resort to war against a member of the League which complies with such award or recommendation. The award of the arbitrators shall be made within reasonable time and the Executive Council's recommendation shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute. The Court of Arbitration shall be a Court agreed on by the disputants. The high contracting parties agree to carry out in full good faith any award. If the award is not carried out the Executive Council shall propose the best steps to give effect thereto.

Provision is made for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice which shall be competent to determine any matter submitted for arbitration. If dispute should arise between members of the League which is likely to lead to rupture and which is not submitted to arbitration, the high contracting parties agree to refer the matter to the Executive Council, and the parties concerned shall promptly furnish statements of their case. Arrangements are made for publication of the nature of the dispute and terms of settlement and appropriate explanations where settlement is effected. If the dispute be unsettled the Council shall publish all necessary facts in explanation and recommendations which the Council think just for the settlement. If this report is unanimously agreed by the Council other than the disputants, the high contracting parties agree not to war with any party complying with the recommendation. If any party refuse to comply the Council shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations; but if no such unanimous report can be reached, majority and minority statements and recommendations shall be issued and provision made for reference by the Executive Council of the dispute to the representative delegate, who are thereupon vested with Executive Council power.

Article sixteen declares: If any high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article 12, it is

ipso facto deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and nationals of the covenant breaking State and prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether member of the League or not.

It shall be the Executive Council's duty to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to an armed force to be used to protect the League's covenants. The high contracting parties agree mutually to support one another in financial and economic measures under this article in order to minimise the resultant loss and inconvenience, and will mutually support one another in resisting special measures aimed at one of their number by a covenant breaking State and will afford passage through their territory to forces of any of the high contracting parties co-operating to protect the League's covenants.

Article seventeen deals with disputes between members and non-members of the League or between non-members States. The high contracting parties agree that non-member States shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership of the League for purposes of the dispute. The Executive Council shall thereupon immediately institute inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend the most desirable action. Should a non-member Power refuse to accept the obligations of membership and take action against a member of the League, which in the case of a member of the League would constitute a breach of Article 12, then the provisions of Article 18 are applicable against the State taking such action. If both disputants decline to accept the obligations of membership for the purposes of their dispute the Executive Council may take steps to prevent hostilities and bring about a settlement of the dispute.

It is laid down that the League is entrusted with general supervision of trade in arms and ammunition with countries wherein the control of this traffic is necessary.

Article nineteen deals with "colonies and territories" which in consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of States formerly governing them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world. The principle should be applied that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust for civilisation and securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the League's constitution. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, experience, or geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the League. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, geographical situation, territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can provisionally be recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by the mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of mandatory. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to maintenance of public order and morals, prohibition of abuses such as slave trade, arms and liquor traffic, prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and the military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as South West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of population or their small size or remoteness from centres of civilisation, or geographical contiguity to a mandatory state or other circumstances, can best be administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards mentioned above in the interests of the indigenous population. The mandatory state shall render to the League an annual report with reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, in each case be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special act or charter. The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of mandatory powers and assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article twenty states: The high contracting parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own and all countries to which their commercial or industrial relations extend and agree to establish as part of the organisation of the League a permanent Labour Bureau. The League is appointed as an instrument to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all its members. All international bureaux henceforth constituted shall be placed under the League's control, also the existing bureaux if the parties thereto agree. No treaty or international engagement hereafter entered into by a member of the League shall be binding until registered with the Secretariat of the League who shall publish it as soon as possible. A body of delegates will periodically advise reconsideration by the members of the

League of treaties which become inapplicable and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world. The high contracting parties accept the present covenant as abrogating all obligations which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly engage not hereafter to enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

The present and future members of the League are bound to immediately take steps to procure release from such inconsistent obligations. The final article, twenty-six, provides for the effectiveness of amendments to a covenant when ratified by the State whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

THE COVENANT APPROVED.

Paris, Feb. 15.

The special interest evinced in to-day's plenary session of the Peace Conference was heightened by knowledge that President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Bourgeois and other prominent delegates were speaking. President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations covenant and emphasised the occasion as the turning point in the world's history.

Lord Robert Cecil followed and emphasised that it was insufficient to denounce war and that international competition must be prevented by co-operation of nations. The League must improve the conditions of labour by international arrangement. The League must not be a new version of old alliances but each nation must work for the happiness of other countries. Thus the League would be both their glory and safeguard.

Signor Orlando wholeheartedly supported the principle of which to-day was the tangible reality. He described the League as the Charter of Life; born in the sorrow and anguish of countless dead.

Baron Makino, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, insisted on the importance of the scheme and said that when it came up for discussion he would make proposals. Mr. Rarres emphasised the economic burden now weighing on all people and hoped the war factories would be completely abolished. He rejoiced to see the embryo International Labour Charter in the League. M. Venizelos, and Mr. Koo (China), completely approved of the scheme. Emir Feisal made reservations regarding Article 19 with the object of safeguarding the rights of the peoples he represents and asking the support of the Powers whom they had chosen.

M. Clemenceau replying to question by Mr. Hughes declared that the report was tabled by President Wilson for discussion as soon as work was sufficiently advanced. M. Bourgeois said it was necessary that each state maintain forces which, when united, would safeguard the decisions of the league. He hoped the scheme would soon be the law of nations.

THE REPARATION COMMISSION.

London, Feb. 14.

A communique from Paris (Feb. 14th) states that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Dulles explained the Anglo-American viewpoints to the Reparation Commission.

SYRIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The Peace Conference Committee yesterday heard the Syrian representative Chekri Ganem, who claimed independence for Syria and suggested that France should be entrusted with the task of giving Syria friendly assistance.

A FINE GIFT.

Basle, Feb. 14.

Sir Ernest Cassel has given £500,000 for the education of workers and women, promotion of study of foreign languages and establishment of a Faculty of Commerce at London University. The trustees include Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Fisher (Education Minister).

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

Bale, Feb. 14.

A message from Weimar states that the new German Cabinet formed includes: Prime Minister, Herr Scheidemann, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Herr Schiffer; Foreign Affairs, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau; War, Herr Noske; Colonies, Herr Bell; Ministers without portfolio, Herr Erzberger and Doctor David. Doctor David consequently resigned the Presidency of the Assembly.

Herr Scheidemann announced a temporary continuance of rationing with a view to ultimate socialisation of the economic services; also a scheme for better housing, confiscation of war profits, a double tax on incomes above a certain amount, and a special tax on large fortunes. Herr Scheidemann hailed obtaining equal rights for women as the greatest conquest of the new juridical order.

GERMANY'S HAUGHTY MOOD.

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.

A message from Berlin says that replying to Marshal Foch's note regarding the dispatch of a Commission to Poland the German Government claims the right to clear East Prussia of Polish insurgents and refuses to accept instructions from its opponents regarding the behaviour of the authorities in East Prussia.

The Poles have formed a flotilla on the Vistula as the nucleus of a Polish Navy.

A YEAR OF BOLSHEVISM.

A TALE OF ANARCHY AND MURDER.

The Petrograd Soviet, according to the papers has demanded its "Bartholomew's Night" of murder and terror for the present week; the leaders at Moscow have forbidden it. If the mass murders take place, the Bolsheviks will point to them as the unavoidable acts of a class conscious and resolute proletariat; if they are averted, these "intellectuals" will call upon the world to acknowledge their authority over the people. The policy of always shouting with the mob and, if there are two mobs, of shouting with the armed one, is a policy that must be temporarily successful in circumstances such as exist in Petrograd, Moscow and the centre of Russia to-day, where the mob rules in the midst of anarchy.

If the Bolsheviks were statesmen and not politicians, if, instead of condoning the excesses of the mobs, they had endeavoured to nerve them to constructive effort and to a sense of duty, we should have seen a very different state of affairs in Russia. Where the Bolsheviks have in rare cases attempted this they have failed miserably, and their appeals have ended in a complete surrender to the mob. No one knows better than M. Litvinoff that ever since the Bolsheviks seized power the wheels of the Government machine have in every constructive respect ceased to revolve. The peasants seized the land, but they sent the towns no bread. The workers handed over industry to the Bolshevik Soviet, and industry ceased to exist.

The Bolsheviks destroyed the Army and Navy, and no attempts of theirs can restore them. There is the Red Guard, it is true; but this exists only because its members are well paid and well fed while the rest of the population is starving. It is a dangerous thing to lead a mob too far, even if the leadership is only an "intellectual" pose. Sooner or later the blind passions of the mob will turn against the "leaders" who fail, as the Bolsheviks have failed and must inevitably fail, to produce plenty out of anarchy.

If Russia were a country of towns, and not an agricultural country, the Bolsheviks would long ago have gone the way of all mob leaders; as it is, their ultimate fate stares them in the face, and it is only the slow political movement of an agricultural country which is giving them a false appearance of stability. The Bolsheviks, the "intellectuals" of the mob, committed suicide before even they came to power. Pandering to the passions of the crowd, they made impossible the realization of the constructive side of their own programme; meanwhile they have tragically obscured in the eyes of the world the first wonderful promise of the March Revolution.—Times.

VICTORIA

MONDAY,
TUESDAY &
WEDNESDAY

VICTORIA THEATRE

WILLIAM FOX

PRESENTS

BERTHA KALICH

IN

"SLANDER"

MONDAY,
TUESDAY &
WEDNESDAY

THEATRE

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of the United States in the year just ended, and the calendar year 1918 seems likely to make another "high record". A compilation by the National City Bank of New York estimating the trade of the full year based upon the figures thus far available puts the total imports at approximately \$3,100,000,000, and the total exports at approximately \$2,800,000,000, thus estimating the year's total trade at approximately \$5,900,000,000 against \$5,185,000,000 in 1917, the former high record year. The excess of exports over imports will approximate \$2,000,000,000 and the aggregate excess of exports over imports for the 4½ years of war will exceed \$11,000,000,000 or more than that of the forty years preceding the war. The trade with Europe shows a heavy fall in imports and a slight decline in exports, for Europe has now little to spare, of the class of merchandise which it formerly sent to the United States. The total of imports from Europe for the calendar year 1918 will approximate only \$350,000,000 against \$550,000,000 in 1917 and \$500,000,000 in 1912. Even exports to Europe will show a slight decline when compared with last year, approximately \$3,900,000,000 against \$4,054,000,000 in 1917, though doubtless the 1918 total would exceed that of 1917 if it were possible to include that large unrecorded export passing to Europe upon government vessels, which are not required to "clear" at or report to the Custom Houses as to the quantity, character or value of the merchandise which they carry, and the merchandise which they carry thus passed out of the country without inclusion in the export figures.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/1 15/16
30 d/s	3/2 1/16
60 d/s	3/2 3/16
4 m/s	3/2 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	134
T/T Japan	145
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 3/4
co & New York	74 3/4
T/T Java	180 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	469
Demand, Paris	409 3/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/3 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/3 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	76 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	426 3/4
6 m/s. France	431 3/4
Demand, Germany	75
Demand, New York	75
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	152
Demand, Singapore	134
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	49 3/4
On Bangkok	62 3/4
Sovereign	44 60
Gold leaf per oz	44 60
Bar Silver, per oz	47 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	par.
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	3 3/4 prem.
Canton "	3 3/4 dis.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 20th Feb. 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter
1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter
1 Underwood Typewriter
1 National Typewriter
1 Smith Standard Model No. 12 Typewriter

(All in fine condition)

On View from Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at noon, when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 84 the word 'five' shall be 'substituted for the word 'four'.
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary & Manager.

Columbia Dry Batteries Renowned for Faithful Service

If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering Columbia Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For Columbia batteries are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go. Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark: it is a guarantee of efficiency and service. Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Fabulous Spring-Clamp Binding Post, built in the laboratory of a Columbia battery, is a masterpiece of engineering. With this binding post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate delivery can be made. Write for catalogue and list of dealers.

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai

or direct from us.
National Carbon Co., Inc.
Export Department
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Cable Address: "Carbon Cleveland"

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG
AND NEIGHBOURING PORTS
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A SELF SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

In the near future Australia is going to be a great source of supply for the Far East. We specialise in Australian Produce and through our agents in Melbourne (Messrs. Brock and Koekkoek) we are able to secure the cream of the Australian markets. Supplies of LIFE GUARD CONDENSED MILK, AULSEBROOK'S BISCUITS, B. & K. JAMS, FOSTER'S LAGER BEER, BOAG'S STOUT, CALDWELL'S CLARET, BUTTER and CHEESE (GIPPSLAND and NORTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Society) HONEY, V.B. LEMON SQUASH, — have just arrived.

All the above line's are stocked by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and the leading stores.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 188.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. J. J. Bryan to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 18th February 1919

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 4 Queen's Central, first floor.

(entrance in Duddell Street) (Removed from Stoneyhurst)

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture.

Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs, easy chairs, tea and occasional tables, teak chiffoniers, bookcase, hatstand, extension dining table & chairs, glass & crockery ware, vases, ornaments etc. etc.

Teak twin bed-tea, single & double wardrobes with mirrors, toilet tables, washstands etc. etc. Blackwood joss table, jardiniere, stands & stools.

Also

1 En-melled bath & keyser
1 Iron safe by Phillips.

Sundry pots of Maiden hair & aspersus for sard Sumatra palms.

And

Several water colour paintings by Sourhey & coloured prints by Aldin.

On view from Monday, the 17th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

12.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.

2.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.

4.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.

6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

12.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

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